THE
CONSERVATIVE.
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
One month,	$10 00	One month,	$ 4 00
Three months,	20 00	Three months,	10 00
Six months,	40 00	Six months,	20 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1865. [No. 270.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.
The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:
ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 30 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	210 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

SPEECH FROM GEN. TOOMBS.

The following report of a speech of Hon. Robert Toombs is from an Augusta paper of a late date:

Substance of the Remarks of Hon. Robert Toombs at the City Hall, February, 16, 1865.

In response to an announcement in the city papers, a large auditory assembled at the City Hall yesterday afternoon to listen to the remarks of this distinguished orator and statesman, upon the state of the country. Mr. Toombs spoke in substance as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I come before you at the request of some of you to take counsel with you in reference to the state of the country. A large portion of the country has been overrun; and is liable to be overrun again. Despondency pervades army and people to a great extent. It becomes us to determine what shall be done.

Four years ago he had counselled resistance.—Many a bright eye and heaving bosom that greeted him then, are now cold in the grave, but with all the lights before him, he would say to-day, onward with the revolution. Though thousands are dead, and many are despondent, thousands yet live, willing and able to carry forward the great work. There was some doubt four years ago, about the correctness of the principles upon which the revolution was based, but the enemy has thrown off the mask. The question to-day is not whether you shall own slaves, but whether you shall yourself be slaves. With such an issue; if the prospect was ten times more gloomy, he would say—strike on—strike ever.

There have been blunders and errors—but where everything that is dear to us and to posterity is at stake, is it not worth the best energies of all to make a renewed and vigorous effort to save the empire?

The great principle of this contest is—have we a right to change or alter our political condition at our will. This being the question, we cannot abandon it if we would.

When we sent the Commissioners, who have just returned from Old Point Comfort, these three distinguished gentlemen met the Federal authorities in good faith, and were told by Lincoln we have settled your rights of property, and are ready to receive your submission.

If any are base enough to desire peace on such terms let them go to the enemy. Shall we not rather tell him, as we tell our people to day, on with the revolution.

We have a vast country—extending through every variety of soil—it is too big to be held by any hostile power. He may run over it—despoil it—but he can hold no part of it if the people are true—beyond the reach of his rifles. He may steal negroes, and rob women of their household comforts, but farther than that he cannot go. After sweeping over our State, which he thought might have been prevented, the enemy did not even hold the graves of his dead.

Our bad management, and bad legislation are the great dangers that beset us. Men are outraged almost as much where the enemy has not been, as where he has been. The great cause of desertion, and discontent are the oppressive and unconstitutional exactions of the government.

When the war commenced it was worth a premium to get into the ranks. Everywhere everybody wanted to go. Many were rejected. Those who went, were allowed to go under men of their choice, and these men stepped from the cars in Virginia and swept the veterans of the United States army before them.

After the adoption of the conscript law he had not seen an adult volunteer, and the war spirit had generally subsided. He was gratified to see from the crowd, before him, (many of whom are in the service,) and from the returns of the late elections, that all the people are not dead yet.

The Constitution gives the power to command the last arm and the last dollar, to sustain the public defences, and there is no excuse for the plundering schemes adopted—forcing the people to hide their supplies to keep from being robbed of them.

There is plenty of money. He observed that a small mistake of $400,000,000 had just been discovered, and yet the common soldiers had not been paid in a year, and if a soldier wants corn he must press it. No army in the world can be preserved under such management. Hungry men will become demoralized. This is your country—your cause—and you must look to the cause of evils that beset us, and remedy them. We must begin at the very root of the evil, and apply the true remedy. He was aware that this is delicate ground. A bad captain makes a bad company and the same rule applies to those in high places. If they are incompetent or derelic—off with their heads—so much for Buckingham.

He would imitate the great Æthenian orator and say not one word that was not in behalf of his country. He had no personal feelings in a cause involving the destiny of his country.

The great mistake has been in making mere machines of our soldiers, for on this principle the enemy has more machines than we have. It is the high morale, and invincible prowess of a people who feel an individual interest in the cause, that makes an army invincible.

The conscript system has worked out. We have tried it three years, and it should be changed.—You cannot expect a man 35 or 40 years of age to be dragged out of his home by a stripling, who has got a stripe on by virtue of a rich father, and be put in the barracks, with lousy vagabonds, and then dragged off to a camp of instruction to be mustered in. It degrades and embitters a man who has true manliness in him, to be thrust thus into the service.

Our currency is gone. We have refused to learn from the history of the past, and to shun the impracticable follies of others. But the failure of the currency does not destroy our means of defence.

We issue $500,000, and if we waste it, it didn't cost much, and we have still got the country, and are as strong as we were the day Sumter fell.

Some one here made some disturbance, and a voice said—"put him out." Oh no, said the speaker, with one of his impressive smiles, put no man out for expressing his opinions in a free country.

He had himself said so many things that people didn't like, that he was very tolerant of the sayings of others.

With all the abuses, we are stronger to-day than we were at first. We could not then arm fifty thousand, and had not thirty cannon. Now we have about fifty thousand on our rolls and means to arm them.

We have resources enough to whip forty Yankee nations if we could call back the spirit of our departed heroes. We must properly regard the liberty of the citizen, and the right of property. We must dispense with the petty posts which are established everywhere, and thus increase our armies. They are here in Warrenton, Washington, everywhere with a crowd of able bodied men helping enrolling officers and cow drivers—doing little but distress the wives of those in the field, eating out their substance or robbing them.

The citizen of England feels that his domicil is secure and sacred. Give this security to property here. Let every man feel that he is not to be robbed, under the various pretexts for seizure—and they will fight for their country to the death.

He was sure that Georgians and Tennesseans and Kentuckians and Louisianians, and all other true patriots—though they have lost all, and whose homes are occupied by the enemy will enjoin the sentiment—on with the revolution.

Mr. Toombs closed amid the cheers of the audience after speaking about 45 minutes. Gen. Smith and Williams, who were on the stand, were called for but did not respond.

IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE
AUCTION SALE,
BY TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Of Foreign Goods and Furniture,
On Wednesday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock.

THE ENTIRE LOT OF COLLIE & CO'S FURNITURE, consisting of Parlor, Dining Room and Office Furniture.

ALSO,

1 case superior Envelopes, (Letter and Official,)
1 case Agate Buttons, 212 g gross.
1 case Hair Brushes, 11 doz.
1 case Lead Pencils, 150 gross,
1 case Leather Leaf Lard, 636 pr.
1 case Suspender Buttons, 103 g. gross.
1 case S. Bone Buttons, 83 g. gross.
1 case H. Saw Files; 137 doz.
72 kegs White Lead.
1 bale bagging Twine.
16 cases Tumblers, 617 doz.
2 cases Com. Note Paper.
2 cases Clark's Spool Cotton.
1 case Mohair Lusters for Ladies' Dresses.
13 Marble Pattern Toilet Setts Crockery.
12 extra Soap Stands.
12 extra Tooth B. Stands.
12 White Granite Coffee Pots.
12 " " Tea Pots.
12 " " Sugar Dishes.
12 " " Cream Pots.
36 " " Dishes (asst)
50 setts " Cups and Saucers.
102 Chambers.
263 Bowls, (asst)
25 pieces Heavy Dundee Bagging.
2 coils Manilla Rope.
1 case Ladies' Gaiters.
1 case Gents' Cavalry Boots.
3 cases Box Coffee Mills.
1 case English Axes.
4 cases French Brandy.
1 beautiful Young Stallion, "Black Prince," perfectly kind and gentle under saddle and in harness.

We invite the attention of dealers to the above sale, as it is an important one.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
March 6. 268—td.

NOTICE.
W. & W. Railroad Company.
OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER AND SUPT.,
Magnolia, N. C, March 2, 1864.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON BUSINESS CONNECTED with this company should be addressed to the undersigned at this place, until further notice.

All accounts for services rendered, or property purchased, claims of every kind must be immediately rendered to the Superintendent here.

Claims will be settled as fast as funds can be received for that purpose.

Those neglecting this notice must take all risk and loss on the present currency.

All accounts for wood, timber, negro hire and materials of every kind made since 1861, will be paid in the present currency only.

Negro bonds or accounts for negro hire for the current year will be paid in currency as soon as funds can be received from the Government for that purpose.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Supt.
March 6, 1865. 268—d3t

B F GRADY,
EXCHANGE BROKER,
(LATE OF WILMINGTON, N. C.)
RALEIGH, N. C.

DEALER IN STOCKS AND BONDS, STERLING EXchange, Bank Notes, Gold and Silver Coin, &c.
Office in the store of L E Heartt, Esq., No. 13, Fayetteville street, Heartt & Iredell's old stand.
March 6. 268—d4t.*

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 30th inst, he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C,
February 25, 1865. 263—tf.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D, F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be wel hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 163—tf.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.
A Military and Classical Finishing School.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN MARCH 1ST, 1865, at Mebanesville, on the North Carolina Railroad. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made with a view to making GOOD SOLDIERS, as well as good scholars. Address

COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent.
Oaks, N. C.
January 20, 1865. 40—w6t*.

NOTICE.
Rutherford County, N. C.

A NEGRO BOY WHO SAYS HIS NAME IS MAT, WAS confined in the public Jail of said County, on the 10th day of November, 1864. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high of dark color, and wore at the time a dark coat and pants, a high black felt hat, and is rather slow spoken, and says he belonged to B. O. Kelly, of Lumpkin county, Georgia, that he was taken to work on the breastworks at Augusta, and to Charlotte, N. C., where he was sold by the Auctioneer of that place and was purchased by Benjamin Dickson, and he says he ranaway from Dickson to get back to his mistress. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases made and provided.

G. W. CORBET, Jailor.
December 28, 1864. 37—w6m.

A LARGE SELECTION OF GARDEN SEED
ON HAND. CALL SOON
AT
D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants.
March 4, 1865. 267—d2t

AXES, SHOVELS, PLOWS, &c.

5 DOZEN LONG HANDLED SHOVELS,
10 " Cast Steel Axes,
4 " " Hilling Hoes,
6 " Medium Sized Grindstones,
3 " No. 0 Plows,
5 " No. 11 "
4 " No. 60 "
1 " No. 2 Two horse Livingston Plows,
1200 " Plow Points, Landsides and Bolts
200 pounds Horse Shoes.
All kinds of Plantation and Bar Iron, at

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO'S
North State Iron and Brass Works.
March 3, 1865. 266—tf

Office Chief Quartermaster C. S. A.,
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, Feb. 27th, 1865.

ALL CONTRACTORS WITH MAJOR W. W. PIERCE for Leather and Shoes will, without delay, send to this office any they may have on hand, marked to the undersigned.

H. R. HOOPER,
264—tf. Maj. and Chief Q. M.

Office Chief Quartermaster, C. S. A.,
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1865.

CONTRACTORS WITH MAJOR W. W. PEIRCE, WHO do not report in person at this office within twenty days, and make a full and accurate statement of their contracts as required by circular of the 3d inst., will be reported (together with all detailed and light duty men working with them) for duty in the field, and suits will be immediately brought on their bonds.

H. R. HOOPER,
261—tf. Major and Chief Q. M.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.
Price per hundred 75 00
" " doz. 10 00
" " single copy, 1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

Post Quarter Master's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 4th, 1865.

PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THIS DEPARTment are requested to forward them without delay through the Agents contracting the indebtedness, in order that certified accounts may be given for the same.

W. E. PEIRCE,
Capt. and A. Q. M.
March 6. 268—d6t.
Confederate and Standard copy 6t.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:
For three months, $5. For six months, $10. For one year, $20.

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
January 25, 1865. 235—tf

The Magnolia Weekly Home Journal.

THE PROPRIETORS HAVE ENLARGED AND IMproved their Home Journal. It comprises eight pages, containing 32 columns, in new type, devoted to the encouragement and dissemination of Southern Literature, embracing Romance and Biography, Poetry and Music. A special services of the leading established writers of the South have been secured. No effort or expenses spared to give brilliancy and interest to the paper. Published weekly at Ten Dollars a year. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE MAGNOLIA,
Richmond, Va.
January 31, 1865. 240—tf.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864, No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.

ALFRED CAVINESS.
January 24. 1865. 234—tf.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Formers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, House wives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:
$6 for 6 months, or $3 for 3 months. Single copies, 25 cents.

All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address

D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.
PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is repectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

P. KEAN, &.CO.,
Richmond, Va.
Jan 18—228 tf.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh Dec 22, 1864. 20—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE THE NAME of Col. GEORGE C. MOSES, of Wayne County, as a candidate for Colonel of the Regiment of Home Guards to be formed near this city.
March 4, 1865. 267—6t

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2			J T Scales,
3	S D Thurston,	W M Parsly,	W T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitson,	W A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H T Guion,	Sparrow & Relly
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	E B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W A Stowe	A S Cloud,	
17	W F Martin,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
1		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Proffit,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordan,	
35	J T Johnson,	S B Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Bost,
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore,	
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T C Singeltary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McK McNeil,
47		W C Lankford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	
49	L M McAfee,	J T Davis,	C Q Petty,
50	G Wortham,	J C Vanhook,	H J Ryals,
51	H McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Doolin,
59	D D Ferrebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy.		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton,	P G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J J Sparn,
66	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T. (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj., W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel., J. A. McKarney.

BRIGADE N. C. JUNIOR RESERVES.

No.	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	F. S. Armistead.	C. W. Broadfoot.	W. McK. Clark.
2	J. H. Anderson.	W. F. Beasley.	N. A. Gregory.
3	J. W. Hinsdale,	W. F. French.	A. A. Ellington.
1 Bat.			D. T. Millard.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.
WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such; if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY
161—tf. Commissione

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25 000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Chesnut, of S C. Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. H R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War; Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers. Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C., Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—R S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clemenis, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Chief Clerk.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,	1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	July							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Feb.				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Aug.			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mar				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Sept						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Apr.							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
May		1	2	3	4	5	6	Nov				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
Jun.					1	2	3	Dec.						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

1865. 1865.
CONSERVATIVE
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GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogdon, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaste.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.
SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

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The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1865

UP TO THE DATE of this writing we have received nothing—absolutely nothing reliable as to Sherman's whereabouts or movements, for several days. We know that there is activity among the military on our side, and that efforts are making to arrest his onward progress. Of the particular arrangements or plans we have little or no definite knowledge, and if we had even so much, we might deem it imprudent at present to put it in print. Whatever may now be the position occupied by Sherman, he is in the interior of our country, and the only means, we suppose, that the Yankees have of hearing from him is through Southern channels; and it would be the height of imprudence in us to impart that information to them to our own serious and lasting injury. Better repress our anxiety for the present, for the greater good in the end. The streets, for a day or two past have been filled with rumors of an advance of the Yankees from Newbern in the direction of Kinston but we have been able to trace them to no trustworthy source.

We are inclined to think that they are the very natural offspring of the great excitement of the times, without any foundation in truth.

Since penning the foregoing article we have received the Fayetteville *Observer* of the 6th instant. It contains little news in regard to Sherman. The following are its remarks upon that head:

THE NEWS.—Amid the multitude of reports from Cheraw which every day and hour brings forth, there is very little that is reliable, and even that little it might not be proper to publish, for the reason that it is only through our lines that the enemy elsewhere can obtain information of the situation of Sherman. For this reason we refrain from contradicting this or affirming that story, and beg our readers to be satisfied with the assurance, that whilst the sharp skirmishing has taken place which was to have been expected where hostile armies confront each other, nothing decisive has occurred. We pin our faith to Gen. Lee's assurance that Sherman "CAN AND WILL BE DEFEATED," and await the result with patience.

From Wilmington we have only rumors, and these only as to personal matters.

THE MAILS ARE necessarily, we suppose, very irregular just now, on the Railroads, in consequence of the government work they have to do. But this irregularity cannot all flow from necessity, we are sure. We suspect that there must be some gross carelessness on the part of *somebody* connected with the Post Office department in North Carolina, and perhaps beyond also.

We are daily in receipt of letters from various quarters complaining of the tardy arrival of the *Conservative*, and sometimes that it does not arrive at all. That the fault is not ours we are certain. Nor is this complaint confined to the *Conservative* alone; but others of our neighbors seem to be as unfortunate in their efforts to cause their papers to reach their patrons, as we are. We wonder if some Post Masters or clerks somewhere, have not become *demoralized*? The evil is becoming absolutely intolerable, and it is high time, if nothing else will do, that those who control the Post Office operations of the country, should ferret out the delinquents and send them—well! if not to the front, at least to the *"shades of private life,"* and substitute better men in their place. We do not, however, believe that the fault lies in the post office here, where, so far as we have been able to observe, business is dispatched with all the promptness and fidelity possible with the force employed.

We subjoin a letter, which is but a fair sample of what we are daily receiving:

ROLESVILLE, N. C.,
March 4th, 1864.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CONSERVATIVE: *Dear Sir*:—From some cause I fail to get your paper regularly. I don't think I have received it the same week it was printed but once in six or eight weeks. The *Biblical Recorder* is equally irregular and my letters are half the time a week behind hand. Do try to stir up our lazy Post Masters.—This is too bad these war times.

Very truly, your ob't serv't,

WE COPY from the Fayetteville *Observer* some pointed remarks, as to the cause of desertions from our army, which are occurring just now to too great an extent.

We learn, however, from parolled prisoners just returned from Northern Bastiles; that this evil is not confined to ourselves; but that Yankee deserters are fleeing to Canada in large numbers; and that all sorts of shifts are resorted to there by the people to obtain *bomb-proofs*, to secure them from the impending draft. Indeed some of them are said to throw anything witnessed in "Dixie land" into the shade. The *Observer* says:

There are certain localities in North Carolina, and doubtless in all the States, where every evil influence is brought to bear upon our noble soldiers, and to which are evidently owing many of the desertions that weaken our cause and disgrace the deserters and their families. An officer now at home on account of a severe wound received in battle, was speaking of this a few days ago, and told us how often the best and most cheerful soldiers returned gloomy and discontentented to camp after a furlough. He said that on remonstrating with one of his men, an acquaintance from his own county, he had succeeded in dispelling his gloom, when the man apoligized for it, remarking that, "The fact is that if Jeff Davis were to go to the ——— settlement and stay three weeks, I'm d—d if he too wouldn't desert."

In the course of the Senate's debate of Saturday evening on the Louisiana question "Mr. Carlisle, of Virginia, took the floor in opposition to the resolution. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Carlisle was asked a question in regard to the legality of the Government of West Virginia, and he replied that, *if he had had the means of supporting his family without the three thousand a year he received as a Senator, he would have resigned his seat* on the very day that the State of West Virginia was reorganized by the Senate."

WE UNDERSTEND the Governor has requested the Council of State to convene in this city on Monday next, the 13th inst.

The Charlotte *Democrat* has suspended publication for the present.

For the Conservative.

PROMOTED.

Serg't. Edward Wooten, Co B, 5th N. C. Cavalry, has recently been elected to the second Lieutenantcy of the same Company.

When the South separated from the United States, and called her brave sons to arms, to battle for her rights and independence, Sergt. W., who was then at college in Hartford, Conn., laid aside his books, returned to his native State, and entered the army in the Spring of '62. Since then he has been constantly at his post, and from the battle of Gettysburg to the battles around Petersburg he has ever displayed that cool and undaunted courage on the field, which, by the blessing of God, has enabled this army to whip our despicable foes on almost every field. His amiable disposition, good humor and gentlemanly qualities have endeared him to his comrades, and all testify that he richly deserves this honor bestowed. L.

From the Charlotte Bulletin.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. SHERMAN AND GEN. HAMPTON.

HDQ'RS MIL'Y DIV. OF THE MISS.,
In the Field, Feb. 24, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. Wade Hampton, Comd'g Cavalry Forces, C. S. A:

GENERAL: It is officially reported to me that our forraging parties are murdered after capture and labelled "Death to all Foragers." One instance of a Lieutenant and seven men near Chesterville, and another of twenty "near a ravine, 80 rods from the main road," about three miles from Feasterville. I have ordered a similar number of prisoners in our hands to be disposed of in like manner.

I hold about 1,000 prisoners captured in various ways, and can stand it as long as you, but I hardly think these murders are committed with your knowledge; and would suggest that you give notice to the people at large that every life taken by them simply results in the death of one of your Confederates.

Of course you cannot question my right to forage on the country. It is a war right as old as history. The manner of exercising it varies with circumstances, and if the civil authorities will supply my requisitions, I will forbid all foraging. But I find no civil authorities who can respond to calls for forage or provisions, and therefore must collect directly of the people. I have no doubt this is the occasion of much misbehavior on the part of our men but I cannot permit an enemy to judge or punish with wholesale murder.

Personally I regret the bitter feelings engendered by this war; but they were to be expected, and I simply allege that those who struck the first blow, and made war inevitable, ought not in fairness to reproach us for the natural consequences. I merely assert our war right to forage, and my resolve to protect my forager, to the extent of life for life.

I am, with respect,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed] W. T. SHERMAN,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Official: Jno. M. Otey,
A. A. Gen'l.

HEAD QUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
February 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army,

GENERAL: Your communication of the 24th inst., reached me to day. In it you state that it has been officially reported that your forraging parties were "murdered" after capture and you go on to say that you had "ordered a similar number of prisoners in our hands to be disposed of in like manner." That is to say, you have ordered a number of Confederate soldiers to be "murdered."

You characterize your order in proper terms, for the public voice, even in your own country, where it seldom dares to express itself in vindication of truth, honor or justice, will surely agree with you in pronouncing you guilty of murder, if your order is carried out.

Before dismissing this portion of your letter, I beg to assure you that for every soldier of mine "murdered" by you, I shall have executed at once *two* of yours, giving, in all cases, preference to any officers who may be in my hands.

In reference to the statement you make regarding the death of your foragers, I have only to say that I know nothing of it; that no orders given by me authorize the killing of prisoners after capture, and that I do not believe that my men killed any of yours except under circumstances in which it was perfectly legitimate and proper they should kill them.

It is a part of the system of the thieves whom you designate as your foragers, to fire the dwellings of those citizens they have robbed.

To check this inhuman system which is justly execrated by every civilized nation, I have directed my men to shoot down all of your men who are caught burning houses. This order shall remain in force as long as you disgrace the profession of arms by allowing your men to destroy private dwellings.

You say that I cannot, of course, question your right to forage on the country. "It is a right as old as history." I do not, sir, question this right. But there is a right older even than this, and one more inalienable—the right that every man has to defend his home, and to protect those who are dependent upon him. And from my heart I wish that every old man and boy in my country, who can fire a gun, would shoot down, as he would a wild beast, the men who are desolating their land, burning their houses, and insulting their women.

You are particular in defining and claiming "war rights." May I ask if you enumerate among them the right to fire upon a defenceless city without notice; to burn that city to the ground after it had been surrendered by the authorities, who claimed, though in vain, that protection which is always accorded in civilized warfare to non-combatants; to fire the dwelling houses of citizens, after robbing them, and to perpetrate even darker crimes than these—crimes too black to be mentioned?

You have permitted, if you have not ordered, the commission of those offences against humanity and the rules of war. You fired into the city of Columbia without a word of warning. After its surrender by the Mayor, who demanded protection to private property, you laid the whole city into ashes, having amid its ruins thousands of old men and helpless women and children who are likely to perish of starvation and exposure.

Your line of march can be traced by the lurid light of burning houses, and in more than one household there is an agony far more bitter than that of death.

The Indian scalped his victim regardless of sex or age, but with all his barbarity, he always respected the persons of his female captives. Your soldiers, more savage than the Indian, insult those whose natural protectors are absent.

In conclusion I have only to request that whenever you have any of my men "disposed of," or "murdered," for the terms appear to be synonymous with you, you will let me hear of it, in order that I may know what action to take in the matter In the meantime I shall hold fifty six of your men as hostages for those whom you have ordered to be executed.

I am yours, &c.,
(Signed) WADE HAMPTON.
Lieut. Gen'l.

Official:
Jno. M. Otey,
A. A. Gen'l.

Fifty-five "gentleman in blue," captured by Young's cavalry, passed through this village on Tuesday, properly guarded to a place of safety.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

THE SITUATION.

Sherman has been checked in his march towards Charlotte, and is moving east in the direction of Cheraw. This report we have from different source—both from Charlotte semi-official, and from South Carolina.

This (Tuesday) morning, we have a reliable report that some portion of his command, perhaps his advance was skirmishing with our troops, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, on the Scotch road, within six miles of Chesterfield C H.

His object, no doubt, is to try to capture Cheraw where he has probably been led to believe, there are valuable stores; and if successful he will then push on towards Fayetteville and Raleigh. If unsuccessful he will then turn his course towards the coast, and will try to reach it either at Charleston, Bull's Bay or Wilmington.

His successful march, north, we have reason to believe has been brought to a termination; and his escape to the coast, we hope, is doubtful. We are aware of heavy concentration of troops going on, and favorite Generals are in command, which leads us to look very soon for the best results.

P. S. *Tuesday, 5 p. m.*—A messenger dispatched from this place towards Chesterfield C. H., this morning to obtain, if possible; reliable information as to the whereabouts of the enemy, has just returned. He was in the village of Chesterfield at noon and learned that the enemy were on two roads South of the village, the Poplar Grove and Camden roads, one four and the other six miles from Chesterfield apparently moving north.

Last night they burned two mills on the Poplar Grove road, and camped in the neighborhood.

P. S No 2.—*Wednesday* 10 *p. m.*—A gentleman who put up at Chesterfield C. H. last night, has just arrived, and reports from official sources no enemy within six miles of the village at a late hour last night. Some scouts had shown themselves on the Poplar Grove and Scotch or Camden roads during the day, but disappeared towards night.

The stories about the enemy being at Monroe and at points within this county are all *bosh*, and belong to the sensation order.—*Argus.*

SHERMAN'S PLANS—HIS MARCH A DANGEROUS ONE.

The New York *Times*, of the 18th ult., writing of Sherman's plans for his march to Richmond, says:

It is well known now to the public that General Schofield has a very heavy force near Wilmington, which, of course, will flank any body that Lee may send out south of that point to oppose Sherman's army. We can count the time almost by weeks in which General Sherman, in his victorious march will form a new base in Wilmington, or some other point in North Carolina.

With these fixed elements of the problem, with an approaching concentration, under the two best generals of the national armies, of some two hundred thousand veteran Union soldiers on the blood-stained fields of Virginia, what is Lee, with his hundred thousand men and his reduced supplies to do?

We admit that the progress of these various concentrating movements on our part may be delayed Beauregard, with the remnants of various armies, and the State militia and a corps from Richmond, may defend some of the numerous streams and rivers on Sherman's line of march, and retard his advance. Sherman's own tactics, too daring as they are, and conceived with true military genius, are full of peril. Still, with all his preparations, his well known caution and his great force, composed of the best soldiers the Union has sent forth, we may well calculate that not many months will be required to put him, with a powerful and flushed army, on the Southern border of Virginia.

Lee, before that great event, may have evacuated Richmond, and have taken his position on some new line south of the rebel capital. What then will he do? Will he fight or retreat?

A telegram from Fort Fisher, North Carolina, the 13th, says:

A courier from General Sherman, to Admiral Porter, arrived yesterday, having ridden across the country at great peril, announcing the capture, by Sherman's forces, of the town of Branchville, after three days' hard fighting.

FROM THE PACIFIC.—The *Herald* says: Very interesting news from South and Central America is contained in our despatches brought by the steamship *Ocean Queen*, which arrived here yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 6th instant. The difficulty between Spain and Peru had finally been settled, the latter agreeing to pay all the claims of the former, including three millions of dollars for the expenses of sending a large squadron to the Cincha Islands. Simultaneous salutes were to be fired by the Spanish vessels and the Peruvian forts, and diplomatic relations would be resumed between the two nations. It was expected that, having brought the troubles with Peru to an end, Admiral Pareja, commander of the Spanish fleet, would proceed to Chili to demand satisfaction of her for having refused to supply his ships with coal and provisions. The Chilian seat of government is to be removed from Santiago to Valparaiso. The discovery of a quicksilver mine in the streets of the latter city, noticed in our despatches by a previous arrival, had caused great excitement among the people generally as well as the speculators. A contract has been entered into for the construction, within three years, of a road across the Andes from Chili to the Argentine Confederation. An order has been issued by the government of Columbia prohibiting the passage hereafter across the Isthmus of Panama, of the soldiers, sailors or marines of all nations. The cotton crop of Central America is now expected to give a very fair yield, contrary to previously entertained fears. Major Gen. Sickles was still in Panama on the 6th inst. The *Ocean Queen* brought to this port from Aspinwall over two hundred and sixty thousand dollars in specie.

A correspondent of the Salisbury *Watchman* who left Wilmington as our forces were evacuating it thus describes the effecting scene:

We left Wilmington on Tuesday evening amid the crashing sound of the booming guns and the weeping of the fair and patriotic daughters. Our hearts grew sad at the sickening spectacle and oh to God that we may never witness the melancholly scene of the evacuation of another of our cities! In the doors of their dwellings, standing all alone, save the grey haired parants tottering on the brink of eternity, could be seen Carolina's brightest gems of beauty, her phylanthropic and virtuous daughters, weeping and wailing as the noble band which has long stood between them and degradation, files by, leaving them to the brutal lust of a depraved vandal foe. These statements are no exaggerations.

THE RICHMOND WHIG which has already shown a greater disposition to do justice to North Carolina, than other *journals* published in that city, pays the following merited compliment to North Carolina Soldiers generally, and Cook's Brigade in particular:

North Carolina has sent more soldiers to Lee's army than any other State except Virginia. Some of the best troops and certainly one of the best, if not the very best, brigades now in that army (Cook's) is composed of North Carolinians. The people of the Old North State are a brave and a tenacious people. They will teach Sherman a wholesome lesson. The clans are mustering, the forces are gathering together. 'God," said an intrepid and devout clergyman of this city, "has a hook in Sherman's nose and is leading him to destruction." We trust and believe so. Where he least expects popular opposition, there will his fate be sealed.

A REBEL NAVAL OFFICER DESERTS WITH HIS WIFE TO ESCAPE HANGING.

A correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from the army of the James, tells the following:

Another deserter from the enemy, in the person of a young lieutenant; an aid on the staff of Lieut. Col. Robert D. Minor, commanding the navy and ordnance department at Richmond, came into our lines on Saturday morning last, accompanied by his wife. The young man is a native of Savannah, Ga., and confesses that he left Richmond to avert the penalty of death, which would no doubt have been awarded him, for the offence of running men into our lines, a business which he had followed for several months, and in which he states he had been making $4,000 to $5,000 in Confederate weekly.

Much of his story, which is full of interest, it would be improper to publish, lest it give the enemy information which would lead to the apprehension of the parties engaged in passing men into our lines, and the closing of the avenue thruogh which they escape.

Being an officer on the staff of Col. Minor, he operated in conjunction with his confederates for a long time before suspicion rested upon him. The night preceding his arrest he had sent off a small party to our lines, but by some accident one of them was apprehended and returned to Richmond, and on his arrival there made a confession implicating the lieutenant refered to, which led to his arrest on the following day, Thursday.

Having sustained a reputation for loyalty to the rebel Goverument, Maj Carrington, Provost marshal of Richmond, ordered his detention at the Soldiers' Rest; for a day or two, in which time it was believed, he would be able to establish his innocence of the charge. Knowing his ability to do so, the young lieutenant at once set about means to escape before his incarceration in Castle Thunder which was sure to follow, and on the same night endeavored, but in vain, to bribe his guard. On Friday night he was more successful, and in escaping from the rest repaired immediately to the house of a negro whom he knew to be engaged in the business, and giving him $600 dispatched him with his wife to our lines. As his wife had a few days previous received a passed to visit her relatives living outside of Richmond, she found no difficulty in passing the outer defences. Her husband her by a shorter route, reaching our lines seven hours after her arrival.

In the capacity of aid he had frequently visited the rebel flotilla in the James, and at the time of the late raid was on board the Virginia, which he represents as by far the most formidable vessel of the fleet, being coated with eleven inches of iron plating and carrying eight guns, one of which carries an 18 and another a 14 inch shot. He states that the new ram Jeff Davis is nearly finished, and that when he left Richmond she was receiving her armament of fourteen heavy guns. Although she is the largest of the rebel rams, he regards the Virginia as the most effective vessel in the rebel navy, owing to the calibre of her guns and the thickness of her plating. The pirate Semmes, now commanding the Virginia, is spoken of as the commander of the Jeff. Davis, when ready for service.

He is firm in the belief that the rams will visit us again at an early day, and thinks the Virginia capable of demolishing any vessel of our navy; the Ironsides included. All the naval machinery in Richmond has been sent to Selma and other points South, and he thinks the evacuation of Richmond within sixty days highly probable. He proceeds North with his wife this morning.

LADIES AS CONSCRIPT OFFICERS.

Two young men in ——— county, Mississippi thinking themselves to good to be shot at, had for several months evaded conscription by dodging the enrolling officer, who had used every means in his power to arrest them. Two patriotic and beautiful young ladies, indignant at their evasion of duty, determined in their own minds that *nolens volens* the skulkers should be enrolled. Keeping their resolution a secret, each donned a suit of her brother's uniform, and girded with sword and pistol, mounted their steeds and galloped off on their enterprise.

Meantime the enrolling officer determined on taking a scout for these men; but had hardly gotten a mile from his post when he met the two skulkers coming in, closely guarded by two strangers, apparently officers. The fair faces of the guard blushed very rosy, one exclaiming, "Sir, here are your prisoners!" Putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of sight of the Enrolling Officer, who returned with the prisoners declaring that they had been arrested by two deserters, and insisted upon a search for them. On entering a room of the house in which the supposed deserters took refuge, it was vacated by two fair young ladies, but on the bed were left lying the telltale habiliments, which the officer recognized at once, declaring himself badly sold.

As the young ladies were his intimate acquaintances, there was much mirth and many blushes; but it was decided that the young ladies were much better conscript officers than the enrolling officer. —*Brookaven Telegraph.*

From the Confederate.

McRAE'S BRIGADE, A. N. V.,
Feb. 20, 1865.

Editor of the Confederate: SIR:—As a matter of justice, I respectfully ask a place in your columns, to correct a wrong impression in certain quarters, in regard to the North Carolina Agency for transmitting supplies to the North Carolina soldiers in the field; and especially to counteract the influence likely to eminate from a communication published in your paper about the 30th ult., asserting that very few boxes sent in charge of the agent appointed by, and under the direction of, the Medical Department of North Carolina, ever reach their destination. So far from this being true, very few are lost. Out of nearly twelve thousand boxes forwarded by this agent, I am assured upon undoubted authority, that not more than twelve have been lost; and I personally know that a large number have been despatched by this means to this Brigade, and several to my own company, and I have yet to learn of a single case in which a box thus sent has failed to reach its designation.

By publishing this, you will do justice to all concerned, and oblige,

A SERGEANT.

The New York Tribune has the following cool and contemptuous notice of the late action of the Kentucky Legislature:

Kentucky refuses to ratify the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. In the Senate the minority report of Mr. Robinson, favoring the amendment on condition that compensation be made for the emancipated slaves, was rejected by a vote of 24 to 9: the House rejected the same report by a vote of 62 to 21 the majority report against the amendment was adopted in the Senate by 11 yeas to 12 nays; in the House by 58 yeas to 26 nays. The Legislature, no doubt, thinks it has saved its honor, but the State will loose its slaves, nevertheless, and lose them without compensation.

We are reliably informed that an engagement took place on Friday afternoon last between our cavalry under Young and a portion of the enemy near Flat Rock, Kershaw District, S. C., in which the enemy were considerably worsted. Our forces took some fifty-seven prisoners and damaged the enemy's wagon train and recaptured a large number of horses and mules which had been stolen from the citizens by the Yankees.

We also learn that subsequently Gen. Butler's cavalry got up with the enemy somewhere in the same neighborhood, killed and wounded a great many of them, took some three hundred prisoners, and captured and destroyed a portion of their wagon train.—*Wadesboro' Argus, 2d inst.*

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 6.

Official notice is given to all officers and men who were delivered at Savannah and Charleston during November and December last and all delivered on James River prior to the first instant are declared to be exchanged.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, March 6.

In the Senate, the House Bill to amend the act regulating the assessment and collection of the tax in kind was considered and passed.

The House resolution fixing the day of adjournment was laid upon the table.

The Bill to muster negroes in the army was called up, whereupon the Senate resolved into secret session. It is understood that action on this subject will be taken to-morrow.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the tax bill which the committee of conference tendered to the Senate. Nothing else of importance done.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, March 6.

The Baltimore *American* of Friday afternoon has been received. It contains no additional news of interest.

Fragil Smith has been appointed British Consul at Savannah.

The destruction of Columbia by order of Slocum, is reasserted without particulars.

An emissary from Maximillian, is reported to be at City Point endeavoring to get through the Yankee lines for the purpose of visiting the Confederate Capital.

Gold 199.

From the Christian Advocate.

WHAT AWAITS US?

God has graciously preserved thus far, the greater part of this State from the ravages of war.—While most of our sister States have been ravaged and devastated, most of our territory has not been trodden by hostile feet. While many of our people have suffered the loss of friends, privations and afflictions, yet we have been measurably preserved from the calamities which others have suffered.—Such immunity we cannot longer expect. We are no better than our fellow Southrons, no more deserving of Divine favor, and have no greater claims upon his protection. Had we been a better people a purer, holier people, we might claim with stronger confidence the Divine favor; but alas, crime, iniquity, forgetfulness of God cling to us.

Unless God interpose in our behalf, the day approaches rapidly for the advance of the foe. There is little room to doubt, but that the strong force of the enemy will attempt to overwhelm us. Our opposing forces is brave and trust-worthy, and they are led by skillful generals. But humanly speaking, they are perhaps, inferior in number and equipments. Yet if God fight for us, they will prove more than a match for our foes.

Every man should do his whole duty in this crisis. Unmanly fear or cowardice should be driven from us. Weak excuses for unnegligence or infidelity must not be framed. Every christian should gear himself firmly and fully discharge his obligations to God and his country. Then if calamity overwhelm us we will not reproach ourselves.

Let the people of God remember, that whether under the dominion of the enemy or free from his influence, they belong to God. Truth, right, fidelity in all respects, are expected of them, in whatever condition. Earnest prayer, faith in God, entire submission to his will, are expected of them. And let them take courage and comfort from the assurance that "all things work together for good to them that love God."

The bill proposing to arm the slaves, which passed the Confederate House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 21st ult., received the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs, Akin, Anderson, Atkins, Barksdale, Baylor, Blandford, Bradly, E M. Bruce, H W, Bruce, Clopton, Conkey, Colyer, Conrad Dickinson, Dupre, Elliot, Farrow, Foster, Funsten, Gaither, Goode, Gray, Hanly, Hilton, Johnson, Keeble, Lyon, Machen, McMullin, Menees, Miller, Moore, Pugh, Read, Russell, Simpson, W. C. Smith, Snead, Triplett and Villere—40.

NAYS—Messrs Baldwin, Batson, Bell, Branch, Badgers, Carrell, Chrisman, Clarke, Conrow, Cruikshank, Duden, Ewing, Fuller, Garland, Gholson, Gilmer, Hartridge, Hatcher, Herbert, Holliday, J M. Leach, J T. Leach, Logan, Marshall, McCallum, Miles, Perkins, Ramsey, Rogers, Sexton, J. M. Smith, Smith of N. C. Swan, Wickham, Wilkes, Witherspoon and M., Speaker—37

MARRIED:

At Locust Grove, in Randolph County, on the 9th of Feb, 1865, by the Rev. Robert G. Barrett, THOS. C. FOUST, Esq., of Alamance, to Miss MARY E., daughter of Ali Robins, of Randolph.

New Advertisements.

SHEET TIN.

WE HAVE A CONSIGNMENT OF 40 BOXES SHEET Tin for sale privately.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Com. Merchants and Auct'rs
March 8. 270—3t.

Confederate States Depository.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 2, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT FOR THE PRESent the interest due January 1st 1865, on all certificates of indebtedness of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Carolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.
C. B. HARRISON,
270—6t. Depository.

Office Chief Q. M., District of N. C.

RALEIGH, March 7th, 1865.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FIFTY NEGRO TEAMSTERS. Apply at this office.
H. R. HOOPER, Maj. and Ch'f. Q. M.,
District of N. C.
Raleigh, N. C., March 8th, 1865. 270—7t.

NOTICE.

BY ORDER OF THE COUNTY COURT OF RANDOLPH I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Asheboro on Tuesday, the 28th inst., Twenty Thousand Dollars of County Bonds, ten years to run, payable in good and lawful money, interest payable semi-annually in such money as will pay public taxes.
J. M. WORTH,
County Trustee.
March 8. 48—wtd.

STOP THE THIEF! $500 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM MY STABLES, 1 MILE NORTHWEST of Yanceyville, N. C., on the night of the 19th February, a small dark brown or black mare mule, about ten years old, in very good order. She is a square built, nice made animal. No particular marks recollected except the rubbing or marks of gear.

I will give the above reward of $500 for the arrest of the thief with sufficient evidence to convict him, or a suitable reward for the delivery of the mule, or information which will lead to her recovery.
JOS. C. PINNIX.
March 6. 268—w4t.